cubic centimeters of said article contained more than 7½ grains of caffeine sodium benzoate, namely, not less than 8.21 grains thereof.

The ampoules of sodium thiosulphate were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the ampoules, to wit, "10 c. c. * * * Sodium Thiosulphate 15 grs.", was false and misleading, in that each 10 cubic centimeters of the article contained more than 15 grains of sodium thiosulphate, namely, not less than 16.13 grains thereof.

The ampoules of sodium salicylate and sodium iodide were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements borne on the box and ampoules, to wit, "Sodium Salicylate and Iodide Sod. Salicylate * * * Sod. Iodide", were false and misleading, in that the article also contained an undeclared ingredient, namely, sodium citrate in the amount of 6 grains to each 20 cubic centimeters of said article.

The ampoules of sodium salicylate and sodium iodide with colchicine were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements borne on the box and ampoules, to wit, "20 cc * * * Sod. Salicylate 15½ grs. Sod. Iodide 15½ grs.", were false and misleading, in that each 20 cubic centimeters of said article contained more than 15½ grains of sodium salicylate and more than 15½ grains of sodium iodide, namely, from 16.8 grains to 30.5 grains of sodium salicylate and from 18.6 grains to 31.5 grains of sodium iodide.

The ampoules of sodium iodide were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the box and ampoules, to wit, "20 cc * * * Sodium Iodide 31 grains", was false and misleading, in that said article did not consist solely of sodium iodide but contained, in addition, 1.1 grain of sodium thiosulphate to each 20 cubic centimeters of the article, and the volume of the contents of each of said ampoules was not 20 cubic centimeters, but less.

The ampoules of sodium cacodylate were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the box and on the ampoules, to wit, "1 cc * * * Sodium Cacodylate 1 gr.", was false and misleading, in that each 1 cubic centimeter of said article contained less than 1 grain of sodium cacodylate, namely, not more than 0.39 grain thereof.

The Ampoules Iodo-Hexamine were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the box and ampoules, to wit, "10 c. c. * * * Sodium Iodide 7½ grs.", was false and misleading in that the said article contained more than 7½ grains of sodium iodide, namely, not less than 7.7 grains nor more than 8.5 grains thereof to each 10 cubic centimeters.

On February 13, 1936, pleas of guilty having been entered, each defendant was fined $4,400 and execution of sentence as to $4,200 of the amount was suspended.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25401. Adulteration of atropine sulphate hypodermic tablets and strychnine sulphate hypodermic tablets. U. S. v. The Tilden Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $600 and costs. (F. & D. no. 36039. Sample nos. 28354–B, 28356–B.)

Each of these articles failed to conform to its professed standard and quality.

On December 5, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Tilden Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about May 10, 1935, from St. Louis, Mo., to Wilson, Ark., of quantities of Hypodermic Tablets Atrophine Sulphate and Hypodermic Tablets Strychnine Sulphate which were adulterated. The articles were labeled in part: (Bottle) "* * * Atropine Sulphate 1-100 Gr. * * *"; (bottle) "* * * Strychnine Sulphate 1-40 Gr. * * *."

Analyses showed that the atropine sulphate hypodermic tablets contained 0.0076 grain of atropine sulphate per tablet; and that the strychnine sulphate hypodermic tablets contained 0.0211 grain of strychnine sulphate per tablet.

The atropine sulphate hypodermic tablets were alleged to be adulterated in that they fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that each tablet contained less than one one-hundredth of a grain of atropine sulphate.

The strychnine sulphate hypodermic tablets were alleged to be adulterated in that they fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold in that each tablet contained less than one-fortieth of a grain of strychnine sulphate.

On January 3, 1936, a plea of nolo contendere was entered, a fine of $600 was imposed, and costs were awarded against the defendant.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25402. Misbranding of Obegyne (formerly, Medogyn Hygienic Vaginal Jelly). U. S. v. Dayton Laboratories, Inc., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $50. (F. & D. no. 36045. Sample no. 32985–B.)

Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for this article and its label bore erroneous statements.

On January 22, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Dayton Laboratories, a corporation, Dayton, Ohio, alleging shipment in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about March 7, 1935, from Dayton, Ohio, to Kansas City, Mo., of quantities of Obegyne (formerly, Medogyn Hygienic Vaginal Jelly) which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Jar) "Hygienic Vaginal Jelly To Be Used with Obegyne Applicator * * * Prepared Only By Dayton Laboratories, Inc. Dayton, Ohio."

Analysis showed that the article consisted chiefly of water, glycerine, gum tragacanth, lactic acid, a quinine compound, hydroxyquinoline, and small amounts of resorcinol and zinc compound. It was found upon examination that the article was not a germicide when used as directed, nor did it have positive germicidal action.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (a) in that the label on the jar and a circular enclosed in the package bore and contained false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective, among other things, as a treatment, remedy, and cure for pelvic congestion, leucorrhea, vaginitis, cervicitis, and gonorrhea, and as a prophylactic for gonorrhea and syphilis; and (b) in that a certain circular enclosed in the package contained false and misleading statements, as follows, to wit, "positively germicidal within 60 seconds after contact", "Positively germicidal", "positive germicidal action * * * It almost instantly destroys the hardiest of germ life, but even the extremely resistant spores", and "The exceptional * * * germicidal properties of Obegyne * * * not be referred to as a powerful germicide, for although it is most effective in this capacity, its value results from its ability to harmlessly dissolve protein matter (of which bacteria are largely composed)."

On February 3, 1936, a plea of guilty having been entered, a fine of $50 was imposed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25403. Adulteration and misbranding of No. 610 Cough No. 2 tablets and No. 1192 Opium and Lead No. 1 tablets. U. S. v. Chicago Pharmacal Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $40. (F. & D. no. 36046. Sample nos. 32239–B, 32240–B.)

These articles failed to conform to their professed standards and their labels bore erroneous statements concerning the quantities of their ingredients.

On November 13, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Chicago Pharmacal Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by it in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about January 26, 1935, from Chicago, Ill., to Muskegon Heights, Mich., of a certain quantity of No. 610 Cough No. 2 tablets and No. 1192 Opium and Lead No. 1 tablets which were both adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: (Bottle) "No. 610 Cough No. 2 Each Tablet Contains Morphia Sulphate 1/32 gr. Phosphorus 1/500 gr. Sanguinaria Sp. Tr. ½ min. Tartar Emetic 1/100 gr."; (bottle) "No. 1192 Opium and Lead No. 1 Opium Powd ¼ gr. Lead Acetate ½ gr."

The No. 610 Cough No. 2 tablets were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the standard and quality under which they were sold, in that each of said tablets contained less than one thirty-second of a grain of morphine sulphate, namely, not more than 0.024 (approximately one-fortieth) grain thereof.

The No. 1192 Opium and Lead No. 1 tablets were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that each of said tablets contained less than one-fourth of a grain of powdered opium, namely, not more than 0.033 (approximately one-thirtieth) grain thereof.